

HUMATA BRACKENRIDGEI BROWNLIE, A CORRECTION.—The new name *Humata brackenridgei* Brownlie (Fl. Nouv. Caléd. no. 3 Pterid. 150. 1969) was based on *Humata serrata* Brack. (1854), non Desv. (1827). By a typographical error, a somewhat misleading synonym was cited as "*Humata botrychioides* auct. Brack. loc. cit. 231, t. 32, f. 1; C. Chr.: 59 (1929); C. Chr. in Däniker: 19 (1932), non Desv."; this seems to imply that Brackenridge's second species *H. botrychioides* is also a synonym and also antedated by a species of Desvaux, although actually the true *H. botrychioides* Brack. is a good species occurring widely throughout the mountain forests in Fiji and possibly also in Samoa. The second citation should read: "*Humata botrychioides* auct. C. Chr.: 59 (1929); C. Chr. Däniker: 19 (1932), non Brack."—*G. Brownlie, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

A NEW MASSACHUSETTS LOCALITY FOR THE HARTFORD FERN.—Recently I found *Lygodium palmatum* covering an area of approximately three square meters under some White Pines on the bank of a brook tributary to the Scantic River in the Laughing Brook Audubon Sanctuary in Hampden County. Because of the Sanctuary, this heretofore undiscovered colony is likely to persist, which may not be true in other localities in southern New England.—*Kate Miller, Laughing Brook Sanctuary, 789 Main St., Hampden, MA 01036.*

SELAGINELLA MUTICA FOUND IN WYOMING.—While collecting on an exposed granite ridge 23 miles east and 3 miles south of Saratoga, Carbon County, Wyoming, on July 6, 1972, I found a small colony of *Selaginella mutica* D. C. Eaton ex Underw. The ridge followed a spruce wooded stream ravine in the low mountains on the west slope of the Snowy Range. Further searching of the ridge revealed three more small colonies of the plant. The largest colony formed a mat approximately 15 cm long and 5 cm wide. All four colonies were near the crest of the ridge within 25 meters of each other.

The previously recorded range of this species was northern Colorado to eastern Utah, south to Arizona, New Mexico, and trans-Pecos Texas (Cronquist, "Inter-mountain Flora," 1972). The Wyoming location extended the known range 60 miles to the northwest of the northern Colorado localities. Voucher specimens (*Ralph Brooks 3770*) have been deposited at the University of Kansas and the University of Wyoming.—*Ralph Brooks, Botany Research Laboratory, University of Kansas, 2045 Ave. A, Campus West, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.*